THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII. NUMBER 25.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH JUNE.

THE OTHER DAY we advocated the establishment of a cheap tribunal in Calcutta for the trial of land suits. We observe that Babu Kunjolal Banerjea, 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, has written a minute on the subject from which we give the following extract :

I agree with my colleagues in thinking that it would be wholly unadvisable to encumber the Judges of this court with jurisdiction over real property, as it would materially interfere with the efficient discharge of their present duties and add considerably to their labour, and will, moreover, have the effect of entirely changing the character of the Court, which I do not think is at all desirable. At the same time I am thoroughly convinced from my experience of the working of this court, and the circumstances that have at various times come before me that the absence of a suitable and less expensive tribunal in the Presidency towns vested with limited jurisdiction for the adjudication of various rights and title connected with real property of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000 is a great desideratum, which ought to be supplied by the Legislature. The High Court, it is true, can, and sometimes does, adjudicate such rights and title; but when the law expenses, consisting of an attorney's heavy bill of costs and counsels' fees, and other costs, all chargeable on a high scale, are taken into consideration, the resort to the court will appear to be a remedy worse than the disease itself. It will be at once admitted that the poor generally suffer.

BABU Kunjolal Banerjea thus enumerates the advantages of the proposed Court :

The new tribunal that I recommend for the Presidency towns, if vested with power as they should be, would afford facilities for obtaining probate of wills, letters of administration, and certificate for collection and payment of debts of small estates of deceased persons.

This court should also be the court that will decree and enforce specific performance of small contracts, of which there can be no doubt some thousands are made in the town and in respect of which not a single action is now brought, and that because there is no cheap court that can decide such cases at small cost to suitors. The High Court can never be resorted to for such purpose. As matters now stand, an action is brought in the Small Cause Court for damages for breach of contract. Thus the Presidency towns may be justly said to be altogether without the means of obtaining a species of legal relief.

This court would, moreover, be the court which would, and should, execute decrees of Small Cause Courts in the mofussil against immovable property situated in the Presidency towns, which will obviate the necessity of resorting to the High Court, as is the case in the Madras Presidency, and might be elsewhere too. The Small Cause Court will thus be relieved of a duty which has been often sought to be imposed upon it, and many a decree of the Small Cause Court, which remains as waste paper, will have the chance of being satisfied to the infinite relief of decree-holders of this court.

Such a court will further be useful to *bona fide* suitors of the Small Cause Court, who are sometimes forestalled by fraudulent and collusive decree holders of this court. At present nothing is easier for a dishonest debtor, in order to keep his creditor at arms length, than to induce a friend to institute an action against him in this court, and obtain an *ex parte* decree, and then take out execution before the *bona fide* creditor comes into court; or if, having succeeded in obtaining a decree he neglected or waited to have it executed, he finds then, to his utter surprize, that this debtor's property has already been seized and sold in satisfaction of a prior decree fraudulently obtained. The usual remedy in such a case is a regular suit to set aside such a decree on the ground of fraud and collusion. This course he must adopt in the High Court where the costs would far exceed the amount at stake. The Small Cause Court can entertain no such action unless perhaps it be a suit in the nature of an action for damages, which, however, appears to me to be a doubtful proceeding.

This court will also afford immense facilities to decree-holders of the mofussil courts for small amounts against the inhabitants of the Presidency towns to recover their just debts. As the law now stands, a decree-holder of the Sealdah or Howrah Small Cause Court or of any other mofussil court, having a decree of few rupees against any inhabitants of the Presidency towns and desirous of executing it within the jurisdiction of the High Court against the movable property of his judgment-debtor, has to obtain a certificate and copy of the judgment and produce them in the High Court, where the costs are so frightfully high that he would twice pause before he took into his head to execute his decree through the High Court. I know an instance in which the decree-holder, in order to attach and draw out of the Small Cause Court a sum of Rs. 250, which was the only property the judgment-debtor possessed, had to spend a sum far above Rs. 100. It was still considered to be less as the attorney engaged only charged Rs. 80 as his costs.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a correspondent :

You are aware that the question of Simla allowances for clerks has been decided very favorably by the Government of India. Major Baring and His Excellency the Viceroy have again earned the hearty good will of the clerks by granting educational allowance to them for such of their children who are left in schools at home for their education.

These allowances are only for the assistants of those offices that are required to accompany the Government of India up to Simla. The Government will shortly take up the question what offices are required to do so, and have asked the heads of subordinate offices such as the office of the Director General of Telegraphs subordinate to P. W. Department, the Director General of Post Offices subordinate to Financial Department, and all such offices subordinate to the Home, the Military and the Foreign Departments to submit returns, shewing the number of persons who come up to Simla and the charges incurred in 1880 on that account. It is believed that the Government of India will not object to those offices coming up to Simla, the charges incurred on account of which are not heavy. Most of the heads of the subordinate offices have already submitted the returns called for, and as the allowances granted to the clerks of those offices are generally very small, (as determined by the heads of those offices,) the amounts shewn in the returns are so small that the Government will not it is believed prevent those offices from accompanying the Government provided they continue to draw the same allowances. But the heads of some of those offices are not satisfied with that only; they have recommended their offices being permanently located in Simla, and to support their opinion, they have set against the charges shewn in the returns, the savings (I need not say how far correct) which may be effected by Simla being made the head-quarters of those offices, without taking into consideration the difficulty to which their clerks are to be put by this arrangement.

Now these clerks have no voice against their superiors to cry for justice, their only hope is in His Excellency the Viceroy's and Major Baring's keen political insight to look through the views of these heads of subordinate offices.

The points which deserve attention are (1) Why should the clerks of subordinate offices not draw the same allowances which are granted to the Secretariat clerks? (2) Do the charges shewn in the returns prove that fair allowances are granted to the former clerks? (3) Are the grounds set forth for the offices being permanently located in Simla sufficiently strong to convince the Government the necessity of their doing so? (4) If the clerks of those offices that have to accompany the Government of India are entitled to fair consideration in regard to travelling and Simla allowances, what additional compensation with due regard to justice ought to be paid to those who are required to leave their home and reside in Simla for the sake of their service? (5) If such fair compensation be allowed to them, will there be any savings on the ground on which the permanent location in Simla is recommended? (6) Is not Simla losing in a sanitary point of view in consequence of increase of population? (7) What will be the moral effect of compelling those clerks to remain in Simla, who are not provided with the means of bringing up their family?

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT writes to us :

Since your powerful and logical editorial of the 16th of last month on the proposed Small Cause Court Bill, I like hundreds of others have been patiently waiting to see what practical steps would be taken either by yourself, or by the Native community through the British Indian Association, or by the local Government to give effect to some of those sensible suggestions of yours touching the interests of the Native community. I have been influenced to draw attention to this subject owing to my experiencing a sad feeling of disappointment on the perusal of the minute of our respected Chief Justice recently published in which Sir R. Garth does not even allude to *Section* 7. It is therefore highly necessary that a stir should be made in this matter and a direct application made to Government by the representatives of the Native community to annul the proposed Section 7, and to let the old rule (for appointing Judges) stand unaltered. As His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out, the appointing of Judges should be left to the discretion of the Local Government. The absurdity of the proposed section, if it should become law, would be manifest when it is seen that according to it, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the highest legal authority in Bengal, is ineligible for the post of the first Judgeship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court! Besides, I should like to know, what would become of the direct pledge of Government to reserve these Small cause court Judgeships for the Native Civil Service, if a law be passed to convert them into a heritage for the advocates of the High court? Further, it would be patent to all that the interests of the community at large could not be served as well as at present if young briefless advocates, without much experience of their profession and ignorant of the languages, customs and usages of the country, were to step over the heads of those who by their long standing in the Judicial Service in Calcutta or in the Muffasil, have acquired ripe experience.

WE TAKE the following from the Lahore *Tribune* :

A horrible case of Police oppression is related by the *Kohi-Noor* of the 4th Instant. Nihal Chand the Police Inspector of Dharam Kote, is accused of having tortured to death the only son of a Lambardar, of Lohgarh. The Inspector, to please a party who was an enemy of the Lambardar had the son of the latter arrested on a false charge of theft. For one week the deceased was subjected to the cruellest tortures, such as piercing his body with wooden nails, &c. Not content with this, this fiend of an Inspector went with his myrmidons to the house of the father-in-law of the deceased, caught hold of his wife, tied her to a bed and perpetrated horrible outrages upon her honor and person. Her unmarried sister also had to suffer equally from the hands of these devils incarnate. She offered them her bracelets, worth about Rs. 25, to save her honor, but nothing could move these brutes. An infant child of the deceased was exposed to the burning sun, another boy of 7 years was threatened with death if he would not tell where the stolen property was. This was too much for the deceased; so, to save those who were so dear to him from further diabolical treatment he said he would show where the stolen property lay. No sooner this admission was extorted from him than he was so severely beaten that he fainted and died. When the Inspector learnt of his death he had the body thrown into a well, and gave out that the deceased had committed suicide. The case is now being tried by Munshi Ram Sahai, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The prisoners were first released on bail, as the charge was brought under Sec. 331, I. P. Code. But in the course of the trial the principal charge being proved the criminals were re-arrested and imprisoned, and the charge has been transferred to Sec. 304 I. P. Code.

If the facts be true as stated we hope a good example will be made of the demons.

TUESDAY, 14TH JUNE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has negatived the proposal of the Chittagong Municipal Commissioners to appoint a paid Vice-Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that a Joint or Deputy Magistrate should do the work in Chittagong, as elsewhere, and that the Commissioners have quite enough to do with their money without throwing it away upon unnecessary salaries. We concur.

ORDERS HAVE been issued by the Turkish authorities at Bagdad, prohibiting for the present the import of dead human bodies within the sanitary cordon drawn round Nejef. This order does not affect bodies destined for burial at Kazmain or Karbella, and which are accompanied by medical certificate showing that the deceased did not die of any contagious disease. Persons in charge of bodies must, on arrival at Busrah, obtain a *tescarrah* from the local sanitary authorities, and will then be permitted to transport the corpse in their charge to Bagdad and thence to its destination.—*Press Commissioners Office.*

A MEETING of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute of England took place at its house, 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, on the 16th of May, when a paper on "The Rainfall and climate of India," was read by Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., F. R. S., before a large and distinguished audience. He reviewed the causes and effects of those climatic changes which obtain in that country at the present time, and many of which once operated in Palestine and Egypt, not to mention England and other parts of the world, and threw light on questions involving the denudation theory the variation of river deposits, and other matters affecting the uniform atirian theory of geology. Sir Joseph Fayrer spoke at some length in regard to the climate of India, and showed that, if what science had taught us in regard to the effects of cultivation, the presevation of the forests, drainage. &c., were carefully attended to by the powers that be, the importance of the results could not be estimated, as they involved the health and prosperity of that great country.

THE NIHILIST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has issued a proclamation in reply to the Czar's manifesto, in which they say : "We accept the war forced upon us by your Majesty. We shall persevere, and are confident to achieve victory; the greater the oppression the firmer will the people become, and if one of us is killed there are ten eager to take his place. We have not hitherto been afraid of your power, nor shall we be in future." According to reports circulated in Berlin, it would seem by the revolutionary party in the Russian capital, it is intended to abandon dynamite, and for the present to resort to means injurious only to the persons, aimed at. German and Danish servants have been engaged at Gatschina.

AN IMPORTANT SALE of objects formerly belonging to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, commonly known as the Young Pretender, and subsequently in the possession of the late Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie lately took place at the sale rooms of Messrs. Foster, in Pall-mall. Among the most important articles disposed of were the following.—An ivory casket, which was stated to have been given by Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold to Henry VIII., who gave it to Margaret, widow of James II. of Scotland. This lot fetched 130 guineas. A miniature of James Stuart, the Elder Pretender (30 guineas); a finger ring, with miniature of the

Elder Pretender and his favourite sister (17 guineas); a tortoise-shell box, set in gold, with a carved profile bust of Carles I. (25 guineas); a large silver medal of Charles II., struck on the commemoration of his restoration to the throne (5½ guineas); a garter, said to have been made by the Countess of Derwentwater, a devoted adherent of the Prince (7½ guineas); a *couteau de chasse*, said to have been given by Frederic the Great of Prussia to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, as a *gage d'amitie* (72 guineas); Prince Charles Edward's alleged ivory priming horn (12½ guineas); an engraved gilt watch, *temp.* Charles I. (10½ guineas); another watch, with a bell (10 guineas); a prayer-book with silver cover (27 guineas); a *mente kotto*, or mantle chain, as worn by the Hungarian nobility in the 15th century (15½ guineas; another, in silver gilt, with double clasps for the corsage (18 guineas.)

INDIAN COOLIES AT LA REUNION. Sir C. Dilke, replying to Mr. Errington, said that the French Government had not communicated to her Majesty's Government the promised "decret" regulating the treatment of the coolies at La Reunion, but Lord Lyons was in communication with the French Government on the subject.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JUNE.

WE TAKE from the *Home and Colonial Mail* the following summary of two judgments of the Privy Council:

Rajendranath Dutt and others v. Shaik Mahomed Lall and others.—This was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta of the 18th of November, 1878, reversing a decree of the District Judge of East Burdwan, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. C. W. Arathoon was counsel for the appellants; Mr. Dryne and Mr. J. D. Mayne for the respondent. The suit was brought by the appellants as the representatives of three out of four brothers who were joint "shebaits," or custodians, of certain lands which in 1813 had been solemnly dedicated by them as a perpetual endowment for the maintenance of an idol, and the regular observance of Hindoo worship at its shrine, to set aside an alienation alleged to have been wrongfully made by the fourth brother, under which the respondents were now in legal possession of the trust property. The Burdwan Court decreed in favour of the appellants for part of the estate claimed, but the High Court decided that the suit was wrongly framed, in consequence of the non-joinder of the custodian under whom the respondents held, and that, in any case, it was barred by the law of limitation. Their Lordships, at the close of the arguments, which lasted two days, dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Muttu Vaduganadha Tevar and others v. Dorsinga Tevar.—This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Madras of the 31st January, 1879, affirming a judgment of the District Court of Madura in that presidency. Mr. Scoble, Q. C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne were counsel for the appellants; Leith, Q. C., Mr. Cowie, Q. C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondent. The respondent on the 14th of July, 1877, instituted a suit to recover sole possession of the impartible Zemindary of Sivaganga in the Madras Presidency, together with mesne profits for the period of his unjust dispossession, on the ground that on the death of Rani Kattama Nachchiar, the daughter of the last Zemindar, he was entitled to succeed as the eldest male heir according to the Hindu law and the custom of primogeniture in preference to the appellants, who were the four children of the deceased Rani, but who ranked lower than he as heirs of the Zemindar. The appellants contended that the state had vested absolutely in their mother, from whom the right of succession should be traced. The Courts below decided in favour of the respondent's claim. Questions as to the succession to the Zemindary of Sivaganga had been thrice previously before the Privy Council since 1844. Their Lordships affirmed the decree of the Indian Courts, and, with costs, dismissed the appeal.

THERE SEEMS to be a society for the suppression of Mr. Bradlaugh, and they lately held a meeting to express their horror at the bare idea of his being allowed to enter the House of Commons. Meantime "Iconoclast" is stumping the country in order to stir up the men of England in his favour. Money is being subscribed for this object.

SOCIETY small talk has taken a new development. It gabbles of the past history of its victims. Items in this style are now in vogue:—

Mr. J——, the newly-elected member for P——, commenced life as a chimney-sweep. Having cured the smoky chimney of a wealthy mill-owner, he was taken into the mill, and ultimately married his master's daughter, and became a partner. Of course, he does not sound his aspirates.

Lady G. Mammon, before her marriage, sold cheap pastry in the public streets. Having practised a pretty shuffle in her leisure moments, she went on the stage, making her *debut* at the Victoria Theatre, where her income for five years was exactly 9d. per night. Having playfully placed her finger to her nose at a young swell in a private box, who turned out to be Mammon, of the Stock Exchange, she ultimately married him. Her daughter, Miss Gladys Mammon, is the reigning beauty of the present season.

Lord Hicks' father was a twopenny postman in Cornwall, who lent out small sums of money at stiff interest. He speculated in "merry-go-rounds," and ultimately became the proprietor of a menagerie, out of which he made a large fortune. His crest is a lion rampant on the look-out for a keeper.

Our Ambassador at Patagonia inherits the diplomatic faculty from his grandfather, a celebrated ratcatcher, who could "smell a rat" anywhere—would bite his thumb or touch his hat, as occasion required, with any man of his profession in the country.

It is rumoured that the maternal aunt of Mr. Chalk, the celebrated artist, died in the workhouse. To this day the mention even casually of a union causes Mr. Chalk to turn apoplectically blue.

THE CENSUS of 1881 reveals the fact that a decrease in the population in rural parishes in the West of England is going on with a rapidity which threatens almost depopulation.

A REPORT on the working of the Suez Canal in 1880 has been published by the statistical bureau of Egypt, under the direction of Amisi Bey. In the course of 1880, 2017 ships passed through the canal with a tonnage, according to official reckoning, of 2,860,448, but really amounting to 4,378,964. The number of hands employed in the navigation was 128,453; the number of passengers, 53,517. Of the 2,860,448 tons official reckoning, 2,247,306 were British 177,771 French, 75,820 Austrian, 124,088 Dutch, 71,039 Italian, 56,245 Spanish, 38,162 German, 29,607 Russian, 7,203 Turkish, and 8,032 Egyptian, while 25,180 tons belonged to other states.

THURSDAY 16TH JUNE.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that Babu Munnylal Bannerjea, a zemindar, Kidderpore, has been elected a member of St. Thomas' Lodge in the East. He was proposed by Mr. R. W. Master and seconded by Mr. W. J. Warden, ballotted for and elected at the last meeting.

BABU JUALANATH PUNDIT, a veteran Munshi for the teaching of Urdu and Hindi to Europeans, has sent us a copy of a letter which he has addressed to Major Jarrett, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, shewing the defects of those languages as used in India and the consequent defective and imperfect knowledge of those language acquired by Europeans, and offering suggestion for their improvement. The Munshi says that Urdu and Hindi are not well-taught because they are taught by persons to whom the languages are not their mother tongues. The text-books in use are obsolete publications, which do not give to the learner any idea of the changes the languages have undergone in course of years. Persian is a foreign language and in India it has imbibed many Hindustani idioms, which a foreigner cannot detect. Persian, Urdu and Hindi should be taught by teachers from Delhi, Agra and Lucknow, but there is not sufficient inducement for them to come down to Bengal. Text books should be revised and new ones prepared. Inducements should be held out to good scholars to accept teacherships. Urdu and Hindi and Persian scholars should be associated with the Board of Examiners.

WE HAVE received from the Government of Bengal a copy of Dr. King's letter on the subject of the competition of Government with private growers in the sale of cinchona bark in the London market so often mentioned in the Indian newspapers. It would appear from Dr. King's figures that the imputation is unmerited. The total importation of cinchona bark into England during 1880 consisted of 76,074 packages, of which 57,560 were from South America, 483 from Jamaica and 18,031 from India and Ceylon. The 18,031 from India and Ceylon consisted for the most part of red and crown bark, there being 207 packages of yellow bark and of these 207 all but one came from the Sikkim plantation, and the odd one from the Government plantation on the Nilgiris.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a Native Circus Company proposed to be started by the establishment of a national gymnasium for the purpose of diffusing physicial education among the people of this country. The projectors intend, so says the prospectus, to devote one-fourth of the proceeds arising out of the sale of tickets to the establishment and maintenance of institutions for the diffusion of physical education. We are requested to state that subscriptions will be received by Kumar Indir Chunder Sing, Revd. Dr. K. M. Bannerjea, Babu Dijender Nath Tagore and several others. Babu Janokinath Mookerjea of Boinche is Honorary Secretary and Babu Shama Churn Bose, teacher of Gymnastics at the Hooghly College, assistant or working Secretary.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mysore thus writes to us anent the Shibpore College case:

I read with great interest and regret the case of the Shibpur Engineering College in your columns. But I read in other papers that final orders have been passed on the subject to the effect that the expelled students will have no admission any more! Still I have hopes that good Sir Ashley Eden will not let his own offspring die. Speaking of the kindly relations which must exist between teacher and pupil, it reminds me of an incident in my own school-life. I with my comrades were studying in the junior class for the F. A. degree of the Madras University, and the Principal of the College sent one of the junior class boys as our teacher. I objected to this, and presently went to the Principal's room with the whole body of my class fellows, and represented what I thought then to be a grievance. The Principal got furious, and called me a Mutineer and asked me to go home. I must here observe that I was not called a "pig" or a "Jackal" or jerked about by the throat. I did not speak a word but went home as directed. The next day the Principal sent for me, and in a very soft and kind manner admonished me, and asked me to come to school again as he had forgotten the whole affair already. How kind, how benevolent!! I involuntarily shed tears at these sympathetic expressions and asked the Principal's pardon &c. &c. Ever after this event harmony unbroken prevailed between us, although the Principal was a European, and I a native.

The next year after this I joined the School of Engineering and Natural Science in Bangalore, and will you believe me that the Executive Engineer who was principal of this College—Mr. E. Gramatzki treated his boys not like slaves, but as friends and gentlemen seated round him on chairs like himself, and would devote his extra school-hours to teach them lessons which were not in the appointed curriculum of studies. With such men can England bind India to herself with stronger ties of cordiality and loyalty than anything else I recommend these remarks for the calm and considerate perusal of Mr. Fourcres, if he ever thinks it worth while to ponder calmly over the matter after so much unnecessary commotion.

I recommend the students at the same time to express their contrition at their hasty conduct and withdraw their memorial, and it is only after this motion by the students first, can Sir Ashley Eden deign to reverse his decision, and restore tranquility, which act will no doubt as much redound to his credit and generosity as to the good of the School itself?

FROM THE catalogue of books, pamphlets and periodicals received in the Bengal Library during the first quarter of 1881 and published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we see that altogether 484 publications were received, of which 348 were unilinguals written in Assamese, Bengali, English, Hindi, Musulman-Bengali, Persian, Sanscrit, Santali, Urdu, and Urya; 42, bi-linguals, in Bengali and English, Bengali and Sanscrit, English and Sanscrit, and English and Urya; nine tri-linguals,—Arabic, Musulman-Bengali, and Urdu, Bengali-English, and Hindi, Bengali English and Sanskrit, English Hindi and Urdu, Hindi, Persian and Urdu. Of the periodicals, 73 were unilinguals, 6 bi-linguals and 6 tri-linguals. The number of Bengali books published was 231, most of which are school-books.

THE EAST has the following:

Babu Parbaticharan Roy, Dearah Deputy Collector, has in consideration of his bad health been permitted by Government to transfer his head-quarters to Darjeeling for the summer and return to Dacca in the winter. He has also got an allowance of Rs. 100 per month. We presume such a concession was never before granted to any officer of Government other than European and this marks the high appreciation in which his services are held by Government.

Babu Parbati Churn Roy is a devoted servant of Government and has broken his health in its service. The extra allowance of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in very handsome term on the recommendation of the local Government, which was moved by the Board of Revenue. The Government recommended this special allowance, because a lift above seniors would involve injustice to the latter. The permission to Babu Parbuti Churn to spend the summer at Darjeeling is we believe not wholly disinterested on the part of Government, for he is a staunch supporter of the Rent Bill, and his advice would be useful in recasting it.

FRIDAY 17TH JUNE.

THE INDIAN MIRROR hears that, a few days ago, Mr. Macnaughten, a rich and influencial planter in the Sub-Division of Meherpore, and some of his servants were severely assaulted by a number of disaffected ryots. The immediate cause of the assault has not yet transpired. It is stated that the District Superintendent of Police has left the Sudder Station to investigate the matter personally, and a special Police force has been deputed to the place for the preservation of peace.

THE FOLLOWING notice was taken of Mr. Adam's death in the House of Commons:

May 24.—Mr. Onslow in alluding to the death of Mr. Adam, asked whether the Government had received confirmatory tidings of the report. Mr. Adam was well known to most members of the House, and was quite as popular in the Conservatives side of the House as he was among members of his own party. He was equally popular as administrator of the Presidency over which he ruled.

Mr. Gladstone: I am sorry to say we have received intelligence which confirms the news received of Mr. Adam's death. I cannot announce this fact without thanking the hon. member for the exceeding good taste of the remarks which he has made and without speaking of the perfect justice in every particular of the eulogium which he has passed upon my late right hon. friend. No person who was ever engaged in difficult times in the performance of difficult duties in this House was more completely successful in the discharge of those duties than my right hon friend. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote: I do not wish to add a single word to what has fallen from my hon. friend the member for Guildford, except to thank him for having expressed the feeling not only of this side of the House, but of the whole House—that of deep regret at the loss of a man who was so respected and honoured a member of this House.

IN ANSWER to a question as to the reduction of interest on Consols, Mr. Gladstone said that nothing of the sort would be done without ample notice, and the only legal obligation on the public was to pay either a 3 per cent. perpetual annuity or the sum of £100. He added that as the Two and a Half per cent. Stock had come to bear a better price relatively than the Three per cent., the Government had recently made some sales of the former with advantage to the public.

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THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has the following:

The article we quoted from the *Hindoo Patriot*, in our last Tuesday's issue, regarding the Seebpore College, is entirely misleading. None of the mutineers have been re-admitted. Those who have been are students, who, from absence or other causes, were unable to withdraw their names from the memorial within the appointed time.

Our information was derived from the students themselves. But we do not quite understand our contemporary. Those who had signed the joint memorial were declared by the Director to be guilty of insubordination, and they have been therefore all "mutineers." Those that have been re-admitted, our contemporary admits, had signed the joint memorial, and yet he says, "none of the mutineers have been re-admitted." Then it is added that those, who have been re-admitted, are "students, who, from absence or other causes, were unable to withdraw their names from the memorial within the appointed time." We could understand if these students could not withdraw their names "from absence." But "other causes" have been dragged in. What were these "other causes?" It would appear that the information given to us was substantially correct.

SATURDAY 18TH JUNE.

COLONEL TANNER, who replaced Major Biddulph as Political officer at Gilgit, has been ordered to come to India in the course of the summer. The Agency will not remain at Gilgit during the coming winter, so that it is necessary that Colonel Tanner should leave while the season is fine and the roads easily traversable. Colonel Tanner was, according to the latest report, in ill-health.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from our Chhatak correspondent:

We have had a tremendous downpour here this week. The river has overflowed its banks. Tanks and wells have been filled up to the brim. But the crops promise well. The price of rice has fallen a great deal and most probably it will come down still more when the water channels in the interior become accessible. Mahajans who had stored up the paddy have begun to part with them anticipating a bumper harvest next year.

A new kind of fever is prevaling here. It continues two or three days consecutively and then the face of the patient swells up as a sign of recovery. There is scarcely a house left where one or two are not groaning under this new disease. But fortunately no loss of life is reported.

THE FOLLOWING are the results of the opium revenue for the current year. The actual receipts from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 2,02,57,275, which is Rs. 24,34,275 above the estimated receipts. Bengal opium realized Rs. 41,21,325 more than the estimate, but the Bombay duty was Rs. 16,87,050 below it.

NEWAB ISHMAEL KHAN, Feroze Jung Bahadur, of Jowrah, has been honored with the honorary title of "Major." This is the third appointment of its kind. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Kashmir, as the reader is aware, have been made British Generals. We congratulate the Newab of Jowara on the distinction conferred upon him. He is a well educated and enlightened prince, given to manly sports.

SEVERAL numbers of the new periodical the *Hindu Dursana* are before us. We have had time only to glance at their contents and must say that the conductors deserve success. The biographical sketch of Kabir, the Hindu poet, is interesting and instructive.

WE HAVE received a copy of a Bengali work on Homœopathy, entitled *Hemœopathic Vaisajubali*, published anonymously. It is a compendium of homœopathic medicines written in a simple and lucid style.

WE GAVE in our last the glowing eulogium of the Bombay Government on Col. Anderson, the late head of the Bombay Survey. The popular estimate of his services seems to be quite different. The Native Press of Bombay in one voice condemns his administration. The *Times of India* also condemns him in no measured terms. It says: "The retirement of Col. Anderson removes one great obstacle to all reform."

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, June 16th.—Further details of the fight at Girishk between the Amir's troops and those of Ayub show that the latter lost 40 or 50 killed, while the Amir's troops had only two men wounded. Hashim Khan was not present at the fight. He appears to be still in the neighbourhood with some Cavalry. Sirdar Muhamed Hasan Khan with three hundred of Ayub's Cavalry, has crossed the Helmund and occupied Singbur, and made a raid on the village of Miskarez. Fresh reinforcements are being moved up to Girishk, and it is intended to send out a force to drive back Muhamad Hasan across the Helmund.

AT THE LAST sitting of the Vice-regal Council Mr. Stokes introduced a bill to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees, and a bill to define and amend the law relating to easements and licenses, and moved that the bills be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs, Evans, and the mover.

THERE were 159 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 11th June of which 8 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 44 from fevers, 25 from bowel-complaints, 8 from accidents, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 7 from spleen disease, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Four children were still-born, 33 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Twenty-seven persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 6. The average of daily mortality was 22·7.

WE HAVE received four pictures from the Calcutta Art Studio consisting of a view of Benares, image of the advent of Durga, and images of the goddesses Kali and Lukshmi. We cannot say that they are finished productions, but as attempts they are creditable performances. The artists deserve encouragement.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Report on the condition and management of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1880. 2. Annual Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for 1880. 3. Report upon the Census Operations of the Howrah Municipality for 1881. 4. Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to enquire into the system of Military Accounts and Estimate in India (Parliamentary Blue-Book.) 5. Mr. R. D. Rusden's speech on the Indian Salt Tax at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on February 9, 1881. 6. Irish Land Law Bill for 1881. 7. Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material condition of India during 1878-79 (Parliamentary Blue-Book.) 8. Report on the Police Administration of British Burmah for 1880. 9. General Report of the Operations of the Marine Survey of India for 1879-80. 10. Report on the Stamp Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1880. 11. Report on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces for 1880. 12. Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s (Bombay) Catalogue of Stationery, Despatch Boxes, Album &c. for 1881. 13. The Stationery Trades Journal (London) No. 15, May 20, 1881. 14. Homœopathic Vaissujabali or Treatise on Homœopathic Medicine. 15. The Hindu Dursuna—a Bengali monthly Nos. 6, 7, 8, vol. I. 16. Pictures from the Calcutta Art Studio. (1) View of Benares (2) Agamuni or advent of Durga, (3) figure of Kali; (4) ditto of Lukshmi.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London June 12th.—The troops in the south of Ireland are being strongly reinforced.

At an interview with O'Donovan Rossa at New York, he said the Fenians had no complicity with the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town-hall. He knew, however, in December last, that Fenians had placed explosives in the hold of Her Majesty's ship *Doterel*.

13th.—The Honourable Mr. West, British Minister at Madrid, has been appointed British Minister at Washington in succession to Sir E. Thornton. Mr. Morier is transferred from Lisbon to Madrid, and is succeeded by Mr. Wyke.

14th.—The Secretary of the Colonies has consented to receive a deputation of Transvaal Loyalists who claim compensation on account of the withdrawal of British rule.

14th.—The House of Commons have resumed the discussion on the Irish Land Bill in committee, and will continue the same day by day. Mr. Gladstone, last night, said the Government would not hesitate to make whatever proposals were necessary to expedite the Bill.

15th.—In the House of commons Sir Wilfred Lawson introduced a resolution urging legislation on local option. The House agreed to the resolution by 196 against 154. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph to the effect that the statement made in the *Daily Telegraph* yesterday about Lord camperdown, is devoid of foundation.

16th.—The Basutos have paid the fine inflicted on them by Sir Hercules Robinson. The formal sittings of the Transvaal commission commenced at Pretoria. It is stated that the prospects is hopeful.

17th.—The first clause of the Irish Land Bill has passed through the Committee. An amendment which was brought forward by Mr. Heneage for exempting improving landlords from its provisions was rejected by a Majority of twenty-five. The conservative members cheered enthusiastically on this very small majority being announced. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said that the British Troops are now marching to reoccupy Potchefstroom. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government has called the attention of the United States Government to the operation of the Fenian organisation in America.

7th.—The second clause of the Irish Land Bill has unanimously passed through committee. When Sir Evelyn Wood's force is broken up, the 7th Hussars will return to England. The 14th and 15th Hussars and 6th Dragoon Guards will proceed to India, the latter relieving the 10th Hussars.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 21st Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Volta-electric and Magneto-electric Induction.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E on Thursday, the 23rd Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subect: The truth about Galileo's condemnation.

Lecture by Babu Tarra Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C. on Saturday, the 25th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Magnesium and its Salts.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1881.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.
V.

LAST week we quoted the letter of the Board of Revenue dated the 21st November 1859 strongly objecting to the substitution of the excise system in lieu of the Government monopoly for the levy of the Opium Revenue. We propose to give in this issue the irresistible logic of Sir John Peter Grant. He was then the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. In his usual sledge-hammer style Sir John in his reply to the Government of India wrote: "The conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived are, that all the evils imputed to the Opium monopoly, whether direct or indirect, and whether affecting India, England or China, are without exception imaginary; and that all the principles on which the system is attacked are either demonstrably unsound, or of no practical importance so far as this particular question is concerned. He is also of opinion that the monopoly works admirably in practice. He does not thinx it impossible that a very large revenue might be raised in India from Opium, without res ort to the device of a monopoly; but he cannot see how any real advantages, greater than those of the present system, are attainable under any other system. He sees in any change a risk of permanent loss of revenue; whilst he holds it to be certain that any suddeu change would involve a great annual financial loss of indefinite duration. It follows that in his judgment, it would be ruinous, in the present state of the Indian finances, to try organic experiments in this most prosperous department." Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. Muir objected to the Government monopoly, the first because of the "opprobrium" to which it subjected the Government, and the second because of the "odium" attaching to the traffic. To these remarks Sir John Peter Grant replied: "The objection founded on the imputation of immorality to which the Government is exposed under the present system, is of little weight. Were the imputation true, this would be a fatal objection, against which no financial arguments could stand. If the imputation could be supported on the foundation of fact, with any show of reason, the objection would have weight. But there is neither truth nor show of truth in it. Now, at all events, that the importation and cultivation of Opium has been legalized by the Chinese Government, there remain no means of putting the imputation into a plausible form. The Lieut. Governor fully concurs with so much of the Board's remarks on this point, as go to show that the distinction, *as a question of ethics* between raising a revenue from Opium by an excise on consumption, and a duty on exportation, and raising the same revenue by monopolising the manufacture, is fanciful and false; whatever the truth may be as to the effect, on the whole, of eating and smoking Opium in India and China. No person, whatever may be his views on the total abstinence question, has attempted to draw a moral distinction between the *octroi* on Wine and the monopoly price of Government tobacco, to both of which modes of taxation consumers in many continental towns are subject. It is a fact as much beyond dispute that the Chinese are consumers of Opium on a large scale, as that Europeans consume Wine, Spirits and Tobacco on a large scale. It is also an ascertained fact that supplies of Opium can and will be obtained by the Chinese, whether the people and Government of India assist in furnishing those supplies or not. There is no doubt that if the growth of the poppy were to cease in India altogether, the Chinese would still be Opium-smokers, and would obtain from elsewhere, at home or abroad, what supplies of Opium they

required. This country, however, has a natural monopoly of good and cheap Opium. If any one seriously contends that this natural advantage which Providence has granted to India, should be artificially counteracted by the prohibition of poppy cultivation in this country, out of regard for the Chinese, such an argument may safely be left to its fate. If things were left to their natural course, India would supply China with the greater part of the Opium which Chinese consumption demands. It is the policy of the Indian Government to let things run as nearly as possible in their natural course, whilst it gives the public exchequer the benefit of the natural monopoly in question; thereby avoiding the necessity of equivalent taxation in some more inconvenient form. In doing this the only duty of the Indian Government is to decide what method is most expedient, and most for the advantage of this country. To this point the question narrows itself; and a candid decision in favour of the present system, as compared with that proposed, will not be assisted by dragging into the discussion fancied advantages to the foreign consumer, which in reality do not at all enter into the motives by which the fiscal arrangements of India are regulated." His Honor next noticed the assumption of Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. Muir that there would be no risk of loss of revenue from the introduction of the export and excise duty system. His Honor remarked that "the very material difference in the position of the Poppy growing districts on this side of India and those of Malwa, with reference to the sea-board, appears to have been lost sight of by all who have taken part in this discussion. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that no Opium from Malwa can reach any place from which it can be exported by Sea, except by routes passing over Ghats in which the traffic can easily be watched and checked, or by such circuitous routes as would swallow up all the profits of a contraband trade. In Bengal, on the contrary, it would be almost impossible to establish a really effective cordon, which would prevent the smuggling of Opium to the Sea Coast, down every water channel, and along every road, if, as Sir R. Hamilton proposed, Poppy were allowed to be grown and Opium to be manufactured "every where and any where." To avoid evasion of duty to an enormous extent, the only method open in Bengal, besides that of a monopoly, and that of a limited and regulated manufacture having little more resemblance to a true system of free cultivation and manufacture than the monopoly itself has, is to tax the Poppy field." And such assessment would be most harassing and oppressive. Then the adoption of the excise system would necessitate the employment of an army of detective and preventive officers. Sir John Peter Grant remarked: "On the score of expense, the Lieutenant Governor can see no limit to the cost of a really efficient Preventive Establishment; and the levy of the tax upon the land would be also exceedingly costly. A mere cordon enclosing any given tract of country would not be sufficient; but in every district establishments would have to be formed to prevent the illicit cultivation of Poppy and retail sale of Opium; and it cannot be doubted, as the Board remark, that such establishments, composed as they must be of Native Officials, would exercise a really "harassing interference" with the people." One strong argument advanced by the opponents of the monopoly was that it was attended with "harassing interference with the ryots." No such complaint is now made, but the facts and arguments adduced by Sir John Peter Grant were conclusive on the point. His Honor justly remarked that "no cultivation is in so much favor with the ryots as that of the Poppy for the Government Agencies; and that in every point of view it is most beneficial to all engaged in it, or interested in the prosperity of the villages into which it is introduced. As far, as the cultivator is concerned no system can be more free, or more natural. Advances are made without interest, and under the personal superintendence of European Assistants. All complaints are patiently listened to, and no coercion or interference whatever is exercised by subordinates in any stage of the production of the drug. Liberal allowance is made for loss of crops caused by storms or other calamities, and at the close of every season the amount due to the ryot is promptly paid up in full. Under such a system as this it is impossible tha the ryots should be otherwise than thriving and contented; and that they thoroughly themselves appreciate the advantage of their position as opium cultivators is strongly illustrated by the incident adverted to in the Board's 12th paragraph of their having adhered faithfully, during the mutinies, to their engagements even in the disturbed districts, and having brought in their opium, often at much personal risk, in order to settle their accounts and to retain their position in the department." The result of the unanswerable letter of Sir John Peter Grant was the abandonment of the proposal to replace the Government monopoly with the excise system.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

IN noticing the reduction of the salaries of the High Court Judges last week we remarked that to be consistent the Government ought to revise the salaries of the Covenanted Civil Service generally. Two of our morning contemporaries have taken two different views of our proposal. The *Statesman* says: "We see no answer to the argument by the *Hindoo Patriot* that the reduction of the salaries of the Civilian Judges ought in justice to be followed by a reduction of the higher salaries of executive officers." Again: "The only effective way of reducing the cost of the services will be by much more largely employing natives of the country, who will serve on somewhat smaller salaries than Englishmen, and will not carry their savings and pensions out of the country. But if it is granted as it seems now to be, that our very high salaries must be reduced, the reduction should be made with something like fairness. It should not be so made that one important class of public servants may feel that they have been put at a disadvantage as regards others with whom they ought to be on an equality." The *Englishman* remarks, "we see only one objection to the argument of the *Hindoo Patriot* that the salaries of the appointments open to the Executive Branch of the Covenanted Civil Service should be reduced, and that is, that the supposed facts on which the argument is based are not facts at all." And our contemporary has been kind enough to point out our mistakes. We compared the six Judgships of the High Court and the office of the Legal Remembrancer open to the judicial branch with the two memberships of the Board of Revenue, nine Commissionerships, two Senior Bengal Secretaryships, and the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation including the reversion of India Secretaryships, memberships of Council, and political employ open to the executive branch of the service. The *Englishman* practically accepts the first two classes of appointments as the special heritage of the executive branch, and owing to the reduction of the pay of the High Court Judges from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 3600 per mensem, the membership of the Board will necessarily carry a higher salary, and so far the judicial service will be at a disadvantage. But our contemporary says: "As a matter of fact, the two Secretaryships of the Bengal Government and the Commissionership of Police and Chairmanship of the Corporation are appointments open to both lines of the service, and as regards the appointments under the Government of India, we believe, there is no restriction whatever." But as a matter of fact, we beg to tell our contemporary, the appointments referred to are generally conferred on executive officers. In the long roll of officers, who have served as Chief Secretaries to the Bengal Government since the creation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, we can not recall to mind the names of more than three judicial officers. We may give them here, Mr. F. R. Cockerell, who officiated for a short time, Mr. Rivers Thompson, and Mr. Ross Mangles, who was for a few months Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. As for the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation there have been eight nominations since the creation of this appointment, viz., Mr. Schalch, Sir Stuart Hogg, Mr. Horace Cockerell, Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Souttar, Mr. Beverley, and Mr. Harrison. Of these eight officers Mr. Beverley alone came from the judicial service, but he was half an executive officer, for the last appointment he held before his translation into the judicial service was that of Inspector General of Jails. These facts shew whether it is the executive or judicial branch of the service that gets preference in the filling up of the appointment of Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. Then for years past the judicial branch has been practically excluded from the executive appointments at the disposal of the Government of India. With the exceptions of Mr. Rivers Thompson, who was once a Judge, and of Mr. O'Kinealy, who acted for a few months as Home Secretary, no other judicial officer of Bengal has within the last quarter of a century been rewarded with any of the prize appointments under the Government of India. Our contemporary does not seem to understand what we meant by "political employ." We did not know that he needed an notation on the margin of such a simple matter. We referred to the diplomatic service, to which executive officers are generally preferred. We hope we have categorically shewn that in filling up the executive offices we have mentioned the claims of the judicial officers are not practically recognized,—it does not matter what the "theory" may be—and when such is the case the reduction of the salaries of the High Court Judges, unless it is followed up by a revision of the salaries of high executive offices, not only involves a gross injustice to the judicial branch, but will tell seriously upon the administration of justice by deterring good and able men from electing that branch of the service.

As regards the general question of the revision of civil salaries we will ask the reader's permission to reproduce what we wrote in 1879 on the subject in our series headed Reform and Retrenchment? We wrote as follows:

"The Indian Civil Service constitutes the official oligarchy in India. Although it is divided according to provinces, in principle it forms one body. All the members of it are subjected to one test, are possessed of equal qualifications, have the same rights and privileges, and it stands to reason that there should be an equal scale of pay for them all throughout the empire. The differences in not a few cases are marked. We will give a few illustrations:

Secretaries.			Per annum. Rs.
Bengal	Two Judical and Revenue Secretaries @	Rs. 40000 each	80000
	Financial Secretary ,,	2500 per month	30000
	Two Under-Secretaries,,	1000 ...	24000
	Assistant-Secretary ,,	800 ...	9600
N. W. P.	Two Secretaries ,,	.. ..	59040
	Junior Secretaries ,,	.. ..	14400
	Under-Secretary ,,	... ...	9600
	Assistant Secretary ,,	... ...	8400
Punjab...	Secretary ,,	.. ..	28800
	Under Secretary ,,	...	12000
	Two Assistant Secretaries,, including Mir Munshi ,,	... ..	10550
Madras....	Chief Secretary ,,	.. ..	45000
	Under-Secretary ,,	.. ..	12000
	Revenue. Secretary ,,	... ...	37500
	Under-Secretary ,,	... ...	12000
Bombay....	Political and Judical Secretary ,,	... ...	37500
	Under Secretary ,,	.. ..	15000
	Two Assistant-Secretaries,,	... ...	16800
	Revenue Secretary ,,	.. ..	45000
	Under-Secretary ,,	... ...	15000
	Assistant Secretary ,,	... ...	8400

We have given the pay of the Secretaries to the five principal Provincial Governments. There is it will be observed considerable disparity. We observe that there has been lately a revision of salaries of Secretaries. The Chief Secretary of Madras used to receive Rs. 50,000 per annum, and the same officer of the Bombay Government Rs. 40,000 *ditto*. Now, the salaries of the Chief Secretaries to both the Governments have been equalized. But we cannot understand why they should draw more than the Chief Secretaries to the Bengal Government. On the other hand the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces draws Rs. 36,000, and the same to the Government of the Punjab Rs. 28,000. Are we to understand from this difference in pay that there is a difference in ability and qualifications? Take another instance:

Boards of Revenue.		Per annum. Rs.
Bengal.	Two members @ Rs. 4000 per mensem.	96000
	1st Secretary ...	30000
	2nd Secretary ...	21600
N. W. P.	Two members @ Rs. 3500 per annum ..	84000
	Secretary @ 2000 ...	24000

	Assistant Secretary @ 600	...	7200
Punjab.	Financial Commissioner	...	38400
	Secretary	...	9600
	Assistant Secretaries	..	10800
Madras.	Three Members @ Rs. 10425 per mensem		120096
	Secretary	...	23040
	Deputy Secretary	...	17280
Bombay.	No Board.		

Here also the disparity in the salaries is manifest. If eligible men could be found for the office of Member of the Board of Revenue in Madras and the North-Western Provinces for a salary of Rs. 3,500 a month, why should the members of the Bengal Board of Revenue be paid Rs. 4000 a month? In the same way why should the First Secretary to the Bengal Board be paid Rs. 30,000 and the second Secretary Rs. 21,600 per annum? Again, when Assistant Secretaries serve the purpose in Madras and the North-Western Provinces, why should there be a second full-fledged Secretary to the Bengal Board? We turn next to Commissioners:

Commissioners.

Bengal.	7	Commissioners at Rs. 2,916 each per mensem	
		1 ditto @ 2500 ditto ...	275000
	1	Ditto for Non-Regulation Provinces at Rs. 2500 each per mensem ..	30000
		Travelling allowances ..	32500
N.W.P.	9	Commissioners at Rs. 2916 each per mensem ...	295000
	2	Commissioners for Non-Regulation Districts, one at Rs. 2500, and the other at Rs. 2000 per mensem...	54000
		Travelling allowances ...	29360
Punjab,	10	Commissioners at Rs. 2916 ...	350000
		Travelling allowances ..	4900
Madras.		No Commissioners ...	
Bombay.	3	Commissioners, at Rs. 3500 each per mensem ...	120000
	5	Assistant ditto ...	24000
		Travelling allowances ..	30000

The disparity in the rate of pay for this class of officers is greater in Bombay. The same remarks that we have made above apply also to this case. But the question is why should the proportion of Commissioners be so much greater in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab? And lastly:

Collector-Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners.

Bengal.		Collectors and Magistrates—	
	15	1st Grade, at Rs. 2250 each per mensem ...	405000
	15	2nd Grade, at Rs. 1800 each per mensem ...	324000
	6	3rd Grade, at Rs. 1500 each per mensem ...	108000
		Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors— ...	
	22	1st Grade, at Rs. 900 each per mensem ...	237600
	10	2nd Grade, at Rs. 700 each per mensem ...	84000
		Assistant Magistrates and Collectors—	
	87	1st Class, at Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 each per mensem ...	516000
	10	2nd Class, at Rs. 400 per mensem,	48000
	10	Deputy Commissioners: salaries varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1500 each per mensem ...	174000
N. W. P.	27	Collectors and Magistrates, at Rs. 2250 each per mensem ...	729000
		Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors—	
	23	At Rs. 1000 each per mensem ..	276000
	9	At „ 700 „ ...	75000
	1	At „ 400 „ ..	4800
		Assistant Magistrates and Collectors—	
	33	1st Class, Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 each per mensem ..	178800
	8	2nd Class, at Rs. 400 per mensem	38400
	15	Deputy Commissioners: Salaries varying from Rs. 1333 to Rs. 1667 each per mensem ...	288000
Punjab.	32	Deputy commissioners: salaries varying from Rs. 16000 to Rs. 22000 each per annum ...	722000
	16	Assistant ditto: salaries varying from Rs. 4800 to Rs. 9600 each per annum ...	398000
Madras.		Collectors and Magistrates—	
	2	1st Grade at Rs. 2500 per mensem	60000
	17	2nd Grade, „ 2333½ „ ...	476000
	1	commissioner, Neilgherries, moiety of salary ..	12000
	1	Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherries, moiety of salary ...	44000
	66	Assistant collector @ Rs. 446 per mensem ...	300000
Bombay.		collectors and Magistrates	
	12	at Rs. 2325 each per mensem	335000
	8	„ 1800 „ „ ...	173000
		Assistant collector—	
	1	at Rs. 1400 per mensem ..	17000
		1st Assistant Magistrates and collectors—	
	16	at Rs. 800 to 900 each per mensem ...	170000
	2	„ 700 to 750 ..	17000
		2nd Assistant Magistrates and collectors—	
	12	at Rs. 700 each per mensem ...	101000
	3	„ 600 „ „ ..	21000

We need hardly point out the differences in the rates of pay in the different provinces as shewn in the above list. Now we ask, why should there be these differences? The Indian Civil Service, as we have observed above, is a homogeneous body; the same class of men compete for it, and their emoluments ought to be the same for the same class of work. Bengal and Madras had a higher scale of pay because they were the older provinces, but such invidious distinctions ought not to be now tolerated. Things that are equal to the same things are equal to one another. It cannot by any means be contended that the Civilians in the more favoured provinces are noted for greater ability than those in the less favoured provinces. Ability is not created by salary. We are of opinion that the minimum salary for which a Civilian does the same class of work in one province ought to be made the standard for the other provinces, and all higher salaries should be reduced to that standard. If this principle be accepted, we have no doubt but that a large saving may be effected. We have given the problem; let the Financial Department work out the result.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT.

The Central Provinces Land-Revenue Bill which we discussed in these columns some little while ago has been passed into law. There was an interesting debate on the Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 8th instant, when its author, Mr. Grant, moved that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed. We have from the beginning cordially recognized the necessity for this measure. It is, indeed, a wonder that the Central Provinces should so long have been without a law regulating the settlement and collection of land revenue defining the powers of Revenue officers. Such a state of things could only exist in a backward Non-Regulation province where the will of the executive has the force of law. We cannot speak too highly of the care and ability with which the Central Provinces Land-Revenue Bill has been carried through the Legislative Council by Mr. Grant, and of the attention which Lord Ripon has bestowed upon it. The Bill, as finally passed into law, has, we are assured, received the approval of the land-holding classes in the Central Provinces. Mr. Grant, in the course of his speech moving that the Amended Bill be passed, quoted the opinions of two large and influential landholders of the province in support of his position. One of these welcomes the Bill as likely to "remove all the difficulties regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue that come across both rulers and the ruled"; and the other considers that the Bill will be "a measure of great benefit to the interests of both landholders and tenants." We do not know how far these two landholders represent the class to which they belong. It is notorious that Native gentlemen of position and influence in the interior of the country whom the Government looks upon as representative men, are, speaking generally, a vast herd of simple creatures, who have either no opinions of their own or have not the courage of their opinions, and who follow like sheep whithersoever a high dignitary may choose to lead them.

Two or three important provisions of the Bill were discussed in the Legislative Council on the occasion of its passing. Mr. Grant explained that the only provisions of the Bill which have excited anything approaching genuine apprehension are those relating to *mukaddams*, or village headmen. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had suggested the appointment of a *mukaddam* in each village to discharge the miscellaneous duties properly devolving on the village head. Mr. Grant said:—"As the Chief Commissioner explains in his letter of the 15th October, 1880, transmitting opinions on the Bill, the miscellaneous duties which the Bill imposes on the *mukaddam* had always in the Central Provinces, been discharged by the head of the village; and under the Native Government, any neglect of them would probably have resulted in forfeiture of the village. Even in the earlier days of our rule, before the award of proprietary right at the late settlements, no difficulty could arise in enforcing the performance of these duties, as the bulk of the land was held on mere farming leases, which the Government could always revenue or not as it pleased; and at the head of each village, was a responsible farmer, who was aware that the continuance of his lease depended on his good behaviour. The recent gift of proprietary right set grantees free to sub-divide among their families or to sell to richer men. Thus, many village-estates broke up, whilst others accumulated in the hands of absentee capitalists. In the latter case, the Government had no one to look to for the performance of the customary duties attaching to land; whilst in the former, there were so many landholders that responsibility was divided and frittered away. Further, notwithstanding pledges made by them at the settlements, landholders, in some instances, took advantage of the increased securities of their position to neglect duties which could no longer be exacted from them by the simple expedient of rejection." It is with a view to remedy this difficulty that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces recommended the appointment of a *mukaddam* in each village to discharge the miscellaneous duties devolving on the village-head. The Act empowers the Chief Commissioner to make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, remuneration and removal of lambardars, sub-lambardars and *mukaddams*, on account of the remuneration of those officials, a sum not exceeding five per cent. in the land revenue, is assessed on their land. The proprietors will thus have to provide the funds for the remuneration of *mukaddams*, while they will have no hand in the appointment or removal of this class of officials. Mr. Grant takes much pains to prove that the village headship is an institution by no means peculiar to India, and that it exists in some shape or other in Russia, among the southern slavs in Lombardy and even among the democratic Swiss. We do not deny that it is easier for the Government to deal with the representatives of the village communities than with the whole body of villagers. But it must not be forgotten that the essential feature of the village headship as an institution is that people should choose their own representatives. If they are not allowed to elect their village headmen, the whole thing will become a huge sham. We presume that district officers will appoint *mukaddams* under the Central Provinces Land-Revenue Act; if so, the essential feature of the village headship would be lost. Mr. Grant explains that in the appointment of *mukaddams* vested interests shall be respected; and that there is neither occasion nor desire to supersede the ordinary village-machinery where it still exists. If *elected* headmen be appointed *mukaddams*, there would be no ground for complaint.

Section 141 of the Bill defines the duties of *mukaddams*. Every *mukaddam*, among other things, is required, to be subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, "to keep his village in good sanitary condition;" and another clause of the section authorizes the Chief Commissioner to make rules "regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in village sanitation. Section 143 empowers mukaddams to "recover from the lambardars or sub-lambardars of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties; and it is provided in section 140 that those sums "may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government." Sir Robert Egerton very properly wished to know if any limit was placed on the sums which a mukaddam might spend on sanitation, and which would be recoverable from the village as arrears of land-revenue. The explanation which Mr. Grant gave in reply to Sir Robert Egerton was not at all satisfactory. He said that no such limit was provided for in the Bill; and that there was no reason to suppose that the local authorities would sanction any thing like extravagant expenditure on village sanitation. Sir Robert very pertinently observed: "Every Indian village was in need of sanitary improvement; opinions as to the degree to which such improvement should be carried varied with the

interest which District Officers took in the subject. Proposals for improvement did not come from the people themselves. In order to produce real sanitary improvement it was necessary to carry the people with us. The Bill took power to impose taxation upon villages for sanitary purposes; and it seemed to him that unless some safeguard was provided, a village might be taxed very much beyond what the intelligence of the people might consider a proper amount to spend on sanitation." Sir Robert Egerton further remarked that the provision in question was quite novel, and that it conferred a power of taxation which ought not to be given without placing some restriction upon the amount to be raised, so that it might not exceed the means of the tax-payers. Every sensible man who knows how things are actually managed in the moffussil, will agree with Sir Robert Egerton. We deeply regret that Lord Ripon approved of this dangerous provision in the Bill. Its practical working will be productive of very great hardship. It will enable overzealous District Officers to impose taxation upon the people for so-called sanitary improvements. Such a power of taxation ought not to have been given in a country, where, as Sir Robert Egerton rightly says, proposals for improvement do not come from the people themselves.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

VI.

WE come now to summary trials. This important subject is dealt with in Chapter XXII of the Bill. We had hoped that the most striking and noticeable feature of any future amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code would have been the omission of the provisions relating to summary trials. But that hope has been grievously disappointed. Mr. Whitley Stokes has made no less than 122 amendments in the substance of the present Code; but in not a single instance has he touched upon any important question of principle. The alterations proposed by him speaking generally are of a formal and simple character. If Mr. Whitley Stokes had had the courage to protest against the retrograde policy, which Sir James Stephen embodied in the Code, with which his name is associated, we would have hailed with joy the present attempt to recast Act X of 1872. But the Law Member has not dared to do anything of the kind.

Eight years have elapsed since the introduction of the system of summary trials. It is well known that that mischievous system was adopted by Sir James Stephen with the strong support of Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir James, like his eminent predecessor, Sir Henry Maine, left his English training and habits behind him on the other side of Suez, when he came out to this country. It is curious to observe the ease with which English statesmen and lawyers get rid of British traditions in which they have been born and bred up, the moment they come into contact with the impure atmosphere of Anglo-Indian officialdom. That Sir George Campbell should have strongly supported the proposal to adopt a system of summary trials, is not at all surprising. Sir George's early official life had been passed in the Punjab, where, for many years after the annexation, the will of the executive officer was law. Punjab justice has become a bye-word through the length and breadth of India. The summary fashion in which justice was administered under the mango tope by a model executive officer in the land of the five waters has almost passed into a proverb. Nothing is more hateful to such an officer than the restraints imposed by law, the very idea of which is intolerable to him. He believes that everything would go on satisfactorily if his sweet will were not in any way interfered with; and that any man who considers him wrong on any point is utterly devoid of common sense. Trained in such a school, it was but natural that Sir George Campbell, even though he was a Barrister-at-Law, should come to look upon law as a perfect nuisance and a serious obstacle in the way of the advancement of the Indian community. But that a distinguished English jurist like Sir James Stephen should have so far forgotten his antecedents and training as to have fallen in with the views of an Anglo-Indian despot, would have been inexplicable, had not such things previously occurred in this country. It has been well said that our Legislative Council is an "executive legislature;" and it simply registers the decrees of the Executive Government. The Law Member, in spite of his English training, must lend himself to the carrying out of the measures of the Executive Government, even though these should be diametrically opposed to the principles of jurisprudence recognized all over the civilized world.

Before Mr. Whitley Stoke's Bill is passed into law, the Government should make a careful enquiry into the practical working of the system of summary trials. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the introduction of the system to enable the public to form a correct judgment on the subject. Some five or six years ago we fully exposed in these columns the practical working of the system of summary trials in a series of articles headed "Personal Government." The facts brought to light in those articles must be fresh in the recollection of the reader, and need not, therefore, be repeated. We dropped the series, not because there were not materials forthcoming for continuing it, but because we had already adduced sufficient evidence to prove that under the system of summary trials the liberties of the subject were not safe. In discussing the merits of this system, the peculiar circumstances of the country should be kept in mind. Every sensible and right-thinking person will admit that a speedy and cheap administration of justice is a great boon; and that it is the bounden duty of the State to see that no avoidable delay, vexation, or expense occurs in the disposal of cases. So far there can be no room for any difference of opinion. But at the same time it is equally beyond dispute *that a speedy disposal of cases at the expense of justice would be the gravest misfortune which could befall a community*. The first and most important duty of the State is undoubtedly to see that substantial justice is done to its subjects. Any system which saves time and promotes convenience at the expense of justice carries its own condemnation. And in this connection, we must not forget Bentham's memorable saying that it is of more consequence that justice should *seem* to be purely administered, even than that it should be. In a country situated like India, failures of justice must often occur under the operation of a system of summary trials. In the first place, the vast majority of the officers entrusted with the dispensation of criminal justice do not possess any legal training whatever. In the second place the Indian Police is notoriously unscrupulous and corrupt. In the third place, the bar of the inferior courts in the interior of the country is exceedingly weak and inefficient. In the fourth place, there is no strong public opinion in the country to check the vagaries and high-handed proceedings of Magisterial officers. It is no exaggeration to say that even before the introduction of the system of summary trials, the liberties of the subject were not so well guarded as they should be. Irresponsible power is apt to intoxicate the brain of any man, and Indian officials are but weak mortals. The placing of the liberties of the subject at the mercy of hot-headed youths, on whom there is hardly any check whatever, cannot be too strongly condemned. We would earnestly implore Lord Ripon not to give his support to the system of summary trials, without fully and carefully considering the circumstances we have mentioned above. The means whereby the abuse of such a system could be prevented do not, as we have shown, exist in this backward country. If we had had a trained judiciary, an honest police, an efficient bar, and a strong public opinion, there would have been no objection to the summary disposal of petty criminal cases. Instances have occurred in which the High Court, though convinced that a failure of justice had taken place in a case tried summarily, has been unable to remedy the injustice perpetrated owing to the absence of a full record. We maintain that if only one such case has occurred during the last eight years, the system of summary trials should be done away with. Our rulers must not forget that the people of India attach such deep importance to appeals that if they cannot have the correctness of the decision of an inferior court tested in a superior court, it does not seem to them that justice has been done. True, the right of appeal has not in so many words been taken away in cases tried summarily; but practically the people have been deprived of it. In cases tried summarily in which an appeal lies, the evidence is not recorded in full; and so it is perfectly immaterial whether any right of appeal exists or not. The judgment being the only record in such cases, it is obviously impossible for the Appellate Court to do justice to the appellant. The late Court of Directors, with great wisdom laid down the sound principle that in India it is not only necessary that justice should be done, but that the people should feel that it has been done. We do not hesitate to affirm that under the system of summary trials the people do not and cannot feel that justice has been done.

So far from doing away with the system of summary trials, Mr. Whitley Stokes has actually widened its scope. The new Bill authorizes the Local Government to confer on Benches invested with second or third class powers jurisdiction to try abetments of, and attempts to commit, the offences which they may now try summarily. Of course, the Law Member's proposal is perfectly reasonable; but as the system of summary trials itself is unreasonable in view of the peculiar circumstances of this country, we are strongly opposed to any extension of its scope, on any ground whatever. The new Bill makes another addition to the list of offences triable in a summary way. This addition consists of the offences of retaining stolen property not exceeding Rs. 50 in value and assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. It is also provided that the offence of receiving or retaining stolen property under section 411 of the Penal Code will not be triable in a summary way when the value of such property exceeds fifty rupees. The only improvement which should have been made in the chapters relating to summary trials would have been to omit it altogether; but Mr. Whitley Stokes has not had the courage to do it. If he could have done this, he would have won the heart-felt gratitude of the teeming millions of India, and signalized his tenure of his office by a reform which would have made his name a household word through the length and breadth of the country.

THE PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

THE purchase of stores by the Indian Office for the Government of India is a scandal of long standing. So long back as 1870 the question was ventilated with some animation at the anti-Income tax meeting held by the Calcutta public at the Town Hall in that year. Mr. Eldridge, who was then Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce and also a member of the Committee of the Calcutta Port Fund, brought some scandalous facts to public notice. He said that the cost of laying down chains for the new screw moorings (which formed the chief item in the heavy debt recently incurred by the Port Fund,) "had been 30 to 40 per cent., above what they could have been obtained for through other sources than the Secretary of State." The freight paid was also very excessive. He instanced the case of the *Latona* by which vessel was shipped to Port Canning about 366 tons of Government stores, including 158 tons of chain-cable for the Calcutta Port Fund, at 44 shillings per ton, or nearly double the current rate of the day by first-class ships to Calcutta direct. Again, other vessels received freight from Government stores at 59*s.* 6*d.* per ton, while the outward freight at the time referred to from London in the finest ships ranged from 20 to 30 shillings per ton. Eleven years have passed away since the date of this meeting, but the scandal has not ceased. The Government has repeatedly declared its policy to foster private enterprise and local manufacture, but practically its good intentions have hardly borne any fruit. For the last six years the Government has been

making enquiries about local manufactures, but it has made no further progress. In the meantime the Indian House contractors are flourishing. The Indian tax-payers suffer in more ways than one. In the first place they have to pay inordinately high prices. In the second place they have to bear the cost of a special department of the India Office for the purchase of stores. In the third place they have to pay fanciful freights. And in the fourth place they have to bear the loss by exchange for remittances from India. It cannot but be a matter of the deepest regret that the scandal of the purchase of Indian stores by the India Office should thus go on unchecked. One Government succeeds another, one minister succeeds another, but the abuses continue all the same. Could anything be more lamentable than the perpetuation of these abuses?

We are glad to observe that the Trades' Association have taken up the matter in right earnest. But the other public bodies ought to unite and make a combined move on the subject. In reply to the last representation of the Trades' Association the Financial Secretary to the Government of India says that, "the whole question of the most economical method of procuring such stores, is undergoing careful consideration by the Government of India." Mr. Hope writes: "As regards the supply of stores produced or manufactured in Europe, I am directed to observe, that a special Department is maintained at the India Office for the express object of supplying the wants of the Government of India in this respect. That Department should be able to obtain European stores of as good a quality and at as cheap a price as they can be obtained through local agency in India, the employment of which necessarily involves the payment of a commission." We admit that the India Office should be able to purchase stores in England at cheap rates, but what are the practical results? We are afraid that the prices paid are generally higher than those paid in India, notwithstanding the fact that the Indian prices include commissions to Indian agents. Mr. Hope adds, "if, however, Local Government or Heads of Departments have any reason to believe that better or cheaper stores of European manufacture can be obtained through local agency than by indenting on the Secretary of State, they have been invited to report the facts of the particular case in detail for such action as the special circumstances may demand." But the Trades' Association have given one instance in which cheaper local manufacture has been rejected in favour of the more expensive article of England. The Government has promised to make an enquiry into the matter.

The Government, however, promises due encouragement of private enterprise. Mr. Hope writes:

> The Government of India is, however, desirous to give the utmost encouragement to every effort to substitute for articles now obtained from Europe articles of *bona fide* local manufacture or of indigenous origin, and on this point I am directed to refer the Association to paragraph 105 of the Financial Sta ement of this year. The Government of India fully recognises the importance of this subject, and is anxious to do all that, with due consideration for the interests of the tax-payers can legitimately be done to encourage local manufactures by perchasing the stores which it requires in the local market. Government must, of course, buy in the cheapest market but where articles of European and of Indinan manufacture do not differ metarially in price and quality, the Government would always be disposed to give the preference to the latter. There is one difficulty which arises in giving effect to the above-mentioned policy in respect of articles for which Government has a large demand. On the one hand, local capitalists are unwilling to embark in any extensive manufacturing enterprise, unless a large and constant demand for the article which they propose to supply is secured to them. On the other hand, the Government is generally obliged to proceed tentatively in such matters as it would be imprudent to rely *wholly* on the local market until experience has proved its adequacy to supply all the Government demands. The Government would, however, generally be prepared to meet this difficulty by entering into contracts for the supply of such portions of its demand, and for such a length of time, as would make it worth while to lay out a certain amount of capital, and enable capitalists to test by experience the practicability of their schemes. On the above plan the Government has lately entered into a contract with a local firm for the supply of a portion of the boots required for the army in India; and should the experiment prove successful, the whole of the Government demand for such boots may be eventually supplied by the local market; and some similar arrangement may, it is hoped, be soon effected for the local purchase of Army Clothing. The question is somewhat complicated; but the Government hopes that it may eventually be able by such means to reduce materially the amount of stores obtained from England.

Major Baring is really anxious to foster private enterprise, and we have every faith in his sincerity. But the question is whether he will be able to resist the India Office influence, and put things straight. We believe his predecessors were equally in earnest, but they failed. Possibly he has personally greater influence with the India Office than they had, and we are therefore more hopeful when he holds out the hope. But we must tell the Indian public that their grievances are apt to be forgotten unless they constantly keep them before the public.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Justice Pontifex, who has taken leave for three months, does not mean to go for good. He is one of the best Barrister Judges we have, and his retirement would have been really a loss to the public. We believe Mr. Justice McDonnell also takes leave for six months.

WE HEAR it rumoured that two Native Judges will be temporarily appointed to the bench of the Bengal High Court. The choice will probably fall on the Uncovenanted Judicial Service. The names of the fortunate men have not yet reached us.

THE CALCUTTA Preaching Case has practically come to a close. At the last hearing on Wednesday the Chief Magistrate informed the Counsel for the defendants that the Court were agreed, subject to any thing that Mr. Jackson might have to say hereafter, that the order of the Commissioner under Section 62 of the Police Act, was *ultra vires*. Their worships reserved judgment till this day. We dare say the case will be carried to the High Court for an authoritative decision.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the annual report of the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1880 contains a triumphant vindication of the hospital reforms inaugurated by His Honor. The Resolution says: "The changes in hospital administration, which were introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Committee on Medical Expenditure, have now been in operation for three years, and it is interesting to note their results as presented in the hospital returns. It is shown that while the expenditure has been largely reduced, there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients treated in the different hospitals and a decrease in the rate of mortality among them. The question of the sufficiency of the scales for the wants of the sick in hospital has now passed beyond the range of controversy, while Dr. Coates' report, quoted above in paragraph 18, shows how false were the assertions that the medical officers were stinted in the supply of articles necessary for the health and comfort of the sick. Thus, while the number of patients increased and the ratio of deaths decreased in the three years 1878-80, there was a large decrease, instead of a corresponding increase, in expenditure." The voice of calumny we hope will be now hushed.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner's Office a message to the effect that the Government of India have decided with the assent of Her Majesty's Government, that His Highness the Gaekwar shall assume the administration of the Baroda State at the end of the present year when His Highness will have attained the age of nearly 19 years. We believe the present Minister, who has done so much to place the administration of Baroda on such a satisfactory footing, will continue in office.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Bombay Municipality has gone up to the Secretary of State against what may not inaptly be called the Bombay Government's breach of faith. The Bombay Government had asked the local municipality to sanction a contribution of Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, and on the Corporation refusing to make the grant deducted the amount from the outstanding balance of the Government contribution for Police expenses due to the Corporation. The Government was under contract to pay its share of the Police expenses, and it had no right to deduct the amount referred to from the balance of Police contribution. The Corporation appealed to the Government of India, but as usual without effect. It has now appealed to the Secretary of State. An important constitutional question is at stake, and we do sincerely hope that the Secretary of State will decide it on broad grounds of constitutional order and justice.

THE LAST annual report of the Calcutta Medical College contains the following:

> "The large number of the payment class, *viz.*, 53, who ceased to attend during the Session, call for special remark.
>
> In seeking into the causes of these cessations, I find a family law-suit, the death of a relative or guardian; but, most of all, the marriage of sisters, and the debts, thus incurred, have compelled parents so to contract their expenditure that even Rs. 5, the monthly fee required to complete their sons' professional education, has to be cut off. On this subject, the Director of Public Instruction previously observed that "the number of students ceasing to attend the College from this cause in the three years 1878-80 has been 66, 48, and 67 respectively. Such a fluctuation as these figures show is injurious both to the College and to the students themselves, and it is probable that raising the fees would tend to increase it. To require the monthly fees to be paid in a lump sum for the year in advance would (it appears to him effectually) prevent such fluctuations in attendance. Under such a rule, no students could join the College but those who were in a position to pay the fees for the whole year. A further, and by no means unimportant, advantage would be a reduction in the size of the classes, &c."
>
> Instead of the full sum of Rs. 60 being exacted at once, Rs. 30 is now asked at the beginning of each session. We hope that this, while it will be easier on the students, all fines having been remitted, it will also save many of them from these unhappy and injurious interruptions."

While we admit the premises, we confess we cannot consider the conclusion to be correct. We are afraid that the demand of Rs. 30 in advance will prevent many a poor student from coming in at all. If the object be to shut out such students, the new rule will certainly be effective. But we cannot believe that the object of Government is to lessen the number of medical students. Then, again, we are told, that a fee is to be charged from students, who have failed in University examinations, but who are required to attend clinical lectures in order to pass further examinations. This is not fair. The delay in the award of the diploma, which is entirely due to themselves, is a sufficient misfortune and hardship. The present rule of 25 years as the minimum age for qualifying medical graduates to enter Government service is productive of much hardship. We believe the qualifying age at Netley is 28 years, and we see no reason why the same rule should not be adopted by the Government in this country.

HERE IS a remarkable instance of female courage in Bengal. We have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter:

> About a month ago one day between 9 and 10 on the morning a boy named Benodekishore belonging to the local Gosvamy family, while bathing in the river at Khurdah, a village down Tyttaghur, was attacked by a crocodile about the ankles. The little fellow began to struggle in the mud, (as since the report of the appearance of crocodiles people bathe close to water's edge), but was evidently unable to cope with his antagonist. Three other persons were also bathing at the time, one of whom was a Bhuttacharjee, hale and hearty, and the other two females. The former, as soon as he saw that the boy was attacked, scampered off to the shore and took his position at a safe distance, but the two women at once screamed out that it was better that they should sacrifice their lives rather than see a boy of tender age carried off by a crocodile. They at once caught hold of the boy, and after a severe struggle succeeded in rescuing him. He was then brought on shore when the Pundit Mahashoy came back and had the boy taken home accompanied by the two women. The mother of the boy, however, instead of being grateful to the two women, was highly annoyed with them at the appearance of the boy besmeared as he was with mud. Seeing that no notice has been taken of this case for so long a time by any one in the papers, I beg you will accord a corner in your widely circulated journal to it, so that the attention of the Humane Society may be drawn to the matter and the women rewarded for their heroic conduct in saving the life of a fellow-creature at the risk of their own.

I do not know the names of the two females alluded to above, but so far as I have been able to ascertain that one is the widow of the late Modhoosoodun Sen Gupta, and the other is that of Denonath Singhee, the former is about 70 years of age and the latter some 25 to 30 years, and that she is the poorest of the two.

Yours &c.
X.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* points out the practical effect of a recent circular order of the High Court requiring that a decree-holder in a rent-suit shall certify on oath or make an affidavit that he has searched the Registry offices, and has not discovered there are claims on the tenure for which rent is due to him. He gives the following case by way of illustration :

I insert below a *bona fide* account of expenses incurred by a decree holder. Nundoram a petty Talookdar, has an yearly income of eighty rupees from lands held by nine tenants. He sued one of them for rent, and obtained a decree in a Sub-Divisional Court for twenty rupees. Before he could execute that decree he had to spend—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Petition	0	0	3
Fees for searching one year's Register ...	1	0	0
Boat hire to reach Sub-Registrar's office ...	1	0	0
His diet allowance	0	12	0
Paid to English knowing writer to search Register	0	12	0
Present to the Duftri	0	4	0
Total ...	3	12	3

The talookdar had then to proceed to the Sudder station to examine the Registers of previous years which are retained in the Sudder office. There he spends.

For Petition	0	0	3
Fees for searching records of 11 years, as 12 years is bar of limitation	3	12	0
Paid to English knowing Clerk to examine Index	2	0	0
Boat hire from his home to Sudder station ...	4	0	0
Diet allowance for 6 days	1	8	0
Total ...	11	4	3

Here, Mr. Editor, a petty Talookdar had to incur an expense of 15 rupees before he could apply to have his decree for Rs. 20 executed! He depends for the support of himself and family on the income derived from his little property, and his tenants, knowing his circumstances, and knowing well that he cannot afford the expense of searching Registry Offices, withhold their rent. There are hundreds of instances in which middle-men of the class of Nundoram are deprived of their income and are starving owing to this cruel and ill-considered order of the High Court.

The costs of litigation have of late so much increased that people are loath to go to court and therefore go without justice. We think a representation ought to be made to Government on the subject.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL we believe, keeps its eye upon the operations of the Road Cess Committees, but these Committees seem to be above control. Although the cess is regularly paid, the roads we fear are not kept in proper order in many parts of the country. The Kishengunge road, the disgraceful condition of which we noticed this time last year, is, we are informed, not yet properly repaired. We had lately occasion to visit Krishnaghur, and the condition of the feeder road from Bogola to Krishnaghur, particularly the portion under the Road Cess Committee, is most discreditable. Krishnaghur is a very important town, and surely its main road ought to be kept in at least a tolerably decent condition. The municipal roads are kept fairly enough, but there is no semblance of drainage within the town. No wonder that the epidemic fever rages so furiously in the town of Krishnaghur. We are told that the local municipality has no funds for a proper system of drainage. We think that in cases of this kind the Government ought to give special subventions or grants-in-aid. It is a question of life and death, and the Government ought not to fold its hands and see the ruthless havoc go on without let or hindrance.

THE Government of India has made it a rule that the India Council Acts and Bills shall be published in the local *Gazettes* for general information. Accordingly they are published as Parts V. and VI. of the *Calcutta Gazette*, but strange to say that these parts are not issued to the subscribers. Why then are these Parts at all attached to the *Calcutta Gazette*? A subscriber lately complained to the publisher of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the non-receipt of the Parts in question, and he was informed in reply that they "are not supplied to subscribers but only to certain officers of Government." We cannot understand the reason of this distinction. If the Government wishes to charge an extra price for the two Parts in question, let it say so, and those who want them will readily make the additional payment. But under the present system the general public, who look for the India Council Acts and Bills in the *Calcutta Gazette*, cannot see them, while the order of the Government of India that those Acts and Bills should be published in the local *Gazettes*, is practically set at naught, inasmuch as they are not issued to the subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette*. We hope the Government will see the propriety of receiving this complaint.

CURRENT POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

FROM AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

Permit me, as an old friend, dear Mr. Editor, to offer you a few thoughts as to English opinion on current politics. And, first, as to the effect in England of the death of Lord Beaconsfield. Those who deny the ability of the late Tory Chief are to my view persons hardly worth talking of. He was able, patient, all-enduring, very faithful to friends, very courageous as against enemies, but I assure you he never had the heart of England as Mr. Gladstone has it, and I sincerely believe he never would (in power or in opposition) have served the truest interests of India. No intelligent Englishman now has a word of defence for the policy that rested on a retention of Candahar; no intelligent Englishman, I mean, apart from those to whom office is everything. They undoubtedly would have preferred another series of places for which India would have had to pay.

The other week General Roberts returned, and no one can doubt that he had done splendid service to India as well as to England; for whatever may be the future lot of India, in her relation to England, it cannot be to her interests to have another swoop down upon her by the wild races beyond the Indus—the races which Russia may organize if once the strong English power is withdrawn without a strong Hindoo power being ready to take its place. But I beseech you have neither part nor lot with the so-called Imperialism, which came into fashion with the development of Lord Beaconsfield's rule. In the days of the Bulgarian outrages I, for one, thought the Tory Prime Minister was badly used, and I think so still. I do not see that Mr. Gladstone in power would have been able to do more than Lord Beaconsfield did to stop outrages which were pretty much of a kind on both sides. Of the reflections on Lord Beaconsfield's race I never can think without abhorence. But Mr. Gladstone, not Lord Beaconsfield, has pointed the way to the true and righteous Government of England and India alike; and gradually this fact is becoming apparent to most people who unbiassed by party can look calmly on public affairs.

Take the business in the Transvaal. It has cost us far more as a nation to make peace with the Boers, after a defeat, than to evacuate Candahar. Nor can it be denied that after the lofty words in the Queen's speech as to assertion of the Queen's rule it had rather an ugly look to talk of peace after a military disaster. Still peace was a necessity, and necessity because we had a justice-loving Government in office. Mr. Gladstone and his friends were led by the Tories to believe that the people of the Transvaal were in favour of annexation, and that nothing else would save them from such dangers as they had a short time previously courted at the hands of the Chief Sococoni, dangers which but for Shepstone's interference would have ended in the ruin of the colony. The unanimity with which the Boers took up arms against us convinced the Government of its error and Mr. Gladstone did what no strong English Prime Minister ever did before. He made peace after a defeat by an enemy whom no one doubts that he could have speedily subdued.

With respect to the Transvaal the first feeling in England on hearing of the peace was one of incredulity. People refused to believe that a nation like England had made peace without "the arms having been vindicated." A phrase which sometimes has a vile meaning, as it also was at times a meaning of immense value to the national safety, not mere self-assertion. With respect to Candahar the case was mightily different; and I assure you that, whatever interested people may say to the contrary, Englishmen surely, if slowly, are coming to the opinion that the true defence of India is in India's contentment—her consciousness that justice is being done to her, and that if we attain not that we attain nothing.

You will observe the uproar raised by Lord Raidulph Churchill, and a few men like him, as to the grant to General Roberts. Lord Hartington stated what every one felt to be the exact truth when he said that General Roberts had had the offer of £1,000 a year, or a commuted sum, put down at £12,500, and that he had selected the lump sum. Still assertions to the contrary are being made—not that Lord Hartington has played with the truth, but that somebody had led General Roberts to believe that the commuted sum would be at least £20,000. I think General Roberts has had a pretty fair sum from the revenues of India for services which the exigencies of England more than those of India called into requisition.

Do you ever read the monthly issue by the *Statesman*? I have no connection with it directly or indirectly; therefore I can say with a free conscience that I think your friends would do a real service to India by giving it a fair support. I do not mean to subsidise it—I hate the very idea of Indian subsidies to English writers, but by buying copies of the Magazine and advertising in it when necessary. That to my view is the only support the Magazine would ask, and that it well deserves, for the courage with which it is stating the rights and wrongs of India.

A few words on the Irish Land Bill, and the Coercion Act. The latter is one of the most distasteful acts ever passed by a Liberal Government—distasteful, I mean, to the passers of the Act. Mr. Forster has been all his life an ardent friend of freedom, as his father was before him. To coerce Ireland was, as he said some little time ago, one of the thoughts which had been farthest from his mind as a part of his own duty. Yet he was bound to maintain the law or admit that the maintenance of law and Liberal Government were an impossible conjunction. No trial of Lord Beaconsfield's as to foreign policy ever equalled the trials of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster as to this bill. They have been denounced at once by Tories and Home Rulers, and their lot would have been a most unenviable one if they had not been upheld by a sense of duty. Yet what could they have done that has not been done for Ireland? They paid her a splendid compliment, and did a deed of justice which will be to them enduring honour, in the appointment of Lord Ripon. The Land Bill itself is admittedly as great a step as could be taken with any chance of success. Yet Ireland which had no chance of any such bill from the Government of Lord Beaconsfield rebels against the bill of Ireland's true friends. It is hard to comprehend. There are some fine men among the Irish Members of Parliament, and among the leaders of the Land League, and Ireland has wrongs to right; but those wrongs never will be righted if Ireland takes sides with her enemies against her friends.

I am writing from no party point of view, I am merely stating what I think India has an interest in recognising as the true policy of England—the policy of justice and right. Among the Anglo-Indians in London there are men who are doing their best to secure to India fair play, and they are of the men who are doing the same work to secure fair play to Ireland. You who appreciate so highly the labours of Father Lafont and other able and devoted men of the body to which he belongs will rejoice at every overthrow of sectarian supremacy, unless that supremacy rests on reason and a broad charity far above sectarian aims. The disestablishment of the Irish Church is the guarantee that India will not have to pay more and may well hope to have to pay less for any faith not its own. Old champions of freedom, whose names were known to us in younger days, are fast approaching the end—Gladstone, Bright and some others, but men of aim as single, and faith as pure are rising in their places to maintain justice as far as justice can be maintained to India. The first step will be to prevent the drain of money from India to England. While the English officer "saves" in India to spend in England, or labours for a pension to spend in England, or Europe, India never can be that which by her industry and skill she is entitled to be in the family of nations. To increase the power of chief and representative men, and to educate the people to manhood and self-reliance would be a "paving the way out of India" in a grander fashion than any other "paving out" of the same kind in the history of nations. It would leave a generous union, deeper than any union of conquest and one which even centuries might fail to impair.

I am afraid it is hopeless to think of Mr. Gladstone being the statesman to inaugurate a new bond of union between India and England, but somebody will succeed him, and do it, if your young men go on as they are going on now, mastering difficulty after difficulty such as few young men of any nation ever had to encounter in the struggle for improvement and usefulness. And yet the young men of India have some wise and good friends in England, ready to advise them in every need and show them every courtesy. Who can foresee what our and your relations may be even twenty years to come?

I do not know what you will think of our outcry against the French in Tunis. We who have gone conquering all over the world have little to say on the score of conquest; and yet a sincere admirer of much in the French Republic I wish the President had avoided the ever-ready snare of glory. There is no fear, however, of English interference while the present Government are in power, and Germany is glad of course to see France too closely occupied to direct her undivided attention to her two lost provinces, Alsace and Lorraine.

The event of the week in France is Gambetta's visit to his early home at Cahors where according to the *Standard* the grocer's shop in which he first drew breath is still standing. He has had something more than a royal progress. Nearly a hundred journalists accompained him to record his doings and the doings of his friends. Every railway station was decorated with flags and flowers, and he was told over and over again that he was honoured because he knew no motive but the public good. This could not have been said of Napoleon. Nor can it be said of any thing like all the rulers in your own land. The curse of self-seeking is the curse of political and administrative life, and France believes Gambetta to be free from that crying sin.

Your readers will find the report of the prosecution in London of Johann Most for articles in the *Freiheit* threatening assassination—that is glorifying the assassination of the late Emperor—to be instructive reading, chiefly for the able speech of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, which is well reported in the (London) *Daily News* of May 26th. Mr. Sullivan did not win his case; that was out of the question, the case was beyond defence, but he showed clearly that England will not endure a gagged press. I think there is a day not far distant when the people of India will utilise the ability and fearlessness of men like Mr. Sullivan in defence of precious rights. I know nothing of him save what is public, but there are cases in which God's best weapon to injured humanity is a righteous indignation.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Liominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 18th June, 1881.

The tone of our market chiefly as regards exports and monetary matters has decidedly shown some improvement, which has led to a series of transactions as described below :—

Imports.—In these there have hardly been any changes of importance except that importers have desisted from showing any longer that eagerness to sell at sacrificing rates, which characterised their previous operations. This was owing to late encouraging telegrams from Manchester advising a firmer position which that market has since regained.

Exports.—This market has surely after a long time experienced some liveliness and a good amount of business done in Tea. Oilseed and Wheat have also attracted attention, and a fair amount of transactions taken place even at rates slightly higher than before.

Tea.—The fourth public sale was held on the 16th June when 3225 chests were offered and sold—the demand being good and combined with keen competition helped the prices to advance one to one and half anna per pound. Punkabaree sold as high as 2-3 per pound.

Oilseeds.—In linseed there was better enquiry and a fair amount of business done at prices somewhat higher than before which ranged from 4-2 to 4-2-6 for 4 per cent. small grain and 4-4-6 for 3 per cent. bold grain.

In Poppy and Rape nothing of importance has followed :

Wheat met with better demand and several transactions have taken place even at advanced rates which may be quoted, from 2-4 to 2-13 for all kinds.

Rice about 25,000 bags of 2 mds. each of the qualities as quoted below found buyers at the following rates :—

Table gross	2-4 to 2-12
Ballam	1-12 to 1-14
Kazla	1-3 to 1-5
Rarree	1-6 to 1-9
Mooghee	1-12 to 2

Prices continue to bend downwards.

MONETARY.

Money continues cheap, and there has been no change in the rates of interest or discount at the Bank of Bengal. 4 per cent continues to be minimum rate for loans on Government Security.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have continued to be in good request but at reduced rates, owing to the report which appeared in the leading Journal of the new loan being launched within ten days.

The closing rates were as follows :—

4 %	104-2 @ 104-4
4½ %	111-8 @ 111-10

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has been very lively and there was great eagerness to buy almost all Tea Stocks in consequence of the excellent position which Tea attained here and at other markets ; during the week prices have advanced considerably.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. D. Phillips, Esq., C S., Burdwan	13	4	
W. Ritchie, Esq., Noakhally	13	4	o
Moulvi Abdul Wassy, Baraset.....	13	4	o
Kumar Bunwaree Anund Bahadoor, Bunwareebad	1o	o	o
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„ Hurikrishna Das, Pooree.....	5	o	o
„ Eshanchundra Mittra, Hooghly	2o	o	o
„ Bhoobonechunder Haldar, Darjiling	1o	o	o
„ Seetanath Banerjee, Cooch Behar.....	13	4	o
„ Monwar Das, Jamui	3	5	o
„ Troylucknath Dhur, Soonamgunge.....	5	o	o
„ Beny Madhub Singh, Sewan.....	13	4	o
„ Rajoni Kant Ghuttuck, Chakandi, Furreedpore.....	13	4	o
„ Brojendra Nath Mookerjee, Bhaugulpore	7	2	o
„ Jogobundoo Sooho, Dacca.....	1o	o	o
„ Lolit Mohun Roy, chackdighee.....	1o	o	o
„ Sarutchunder Roy chowdry, Baliatee...	12	o	o
„ Poornachuudra Mittra, Bibigunge.....	3	6	6
„ Omritonath Ghose, Moida.....	2	15	o
„ Gopalchunder Sen, Burdwan.....	1o	o	o
„ Hurrychurn Das, Luckimpore.....	7	4	o
„ Robichunder Gangooly, Azimgunge.....	2o	o	o
„ Kristokally Mojoomdar, Lowada.....	9	14	o
„ Mohendranath Hazra, Tipperah.....	13	4	o
„ Surjakant Singh, Kandi.....	5	o	o
„ Madhavlal canongo, Purwah, Gya	1o	o	o
„ Adityprosad, Palamow.....	18	o	o
„ Nobinchunder Sircar, Mongyr	6	1o	o
„ Anundchunder Mullick, Raojan.....	13	4	o
„ Prosunnocoomar Das, Kallygunge.....	1o	o	o
„ Soorjucoomar Sen, Jahanabad	1o	o	o
„ Ashootose Mittra, Bhangore.....	12	2	6
„ Dhoronydhur Misser, Sambulpore.....	12	12	0
„ Soseevuson Sen, Pubna.....	13	4	0
„ Rohini Lal, Monghyr.....	3	5	0
„ Dwarkanath Das, Pakour.....	10	0	0
„ Mohendra Lal Shome, Chinsurah.....	2	0	0
ERRATUM.			
„ For Behwan Das, cuttuck Rs. 7, Read,	5	o	o

Advertisements.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

Text-books in Vernacular Medical Schools.

IN the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated 13th December 1880, on the subject of text-books in Vernacular Medical Schools it was notified that an Urdu text-book in Medicine, an Urdu and a Bengali text-book on Midwifery, and an Urdu text-book on Medical Jurisprudence, were required ; and it was announced that measures would be taken to procure, by public competition, translations of approved text-books in those subjects. In accordance with the orders quoted, persons intending to enter into the competition in any subject are now invited to submit specimen translations of one of the following series of extracts :—

(*a*) *Roberts' Hand-book of Medicine* (4th ed, 1880). The following passages to be translated into *Urdu* :

Vol. I., pp. 345 to 365 : Physical Examination of the Chest." To be condensed in translation.

Vol. II., pp. 156 to 163 : " Dysentery," A comprehensive *resume* to be given of the most approved methods of the treatment of dysentery in India.

(b) *Playfair's Midwifery* (2nd ed, 1878). The following passages to be translated into *Bengali* or *Urdu* :—

Vol. I, pp. 306 to 322 : " Mechanism of delivery in Head Presentations." To be condensed.

Vol. II., pp. 155 to 173 : " Turning." To be condensed.

Vol. II., pp. 281 to 293. " Puerperal Eclampsia." To be condensed.

(c) *Kanai Lal Dey's Medical Jurisprudence.* The following passage to be translated into *Urdu* :—

Pages 314 to 329 ; " Poisons."

2. Those passages which are to be condensed in translation should be reduced to about one-third of their original length.

3. The specimen translations should be submitted not later than the 1st October 1881, to Dr. R. C. Chandra, Professor, Medical College, the President of the Committee of Selection. Four *printed* copies of each translation should be sent for the use of the members of the Committee. Manuscript translations will not be received.

4. Each of the translators selected by the Committee will be required to finish, within a time to be hereafter fixed, the translation of the work which he has undertaken ; and if he completes it to the satisfaction of the Committee, a reward of Rs. 500 will be paid him, and his translation will be adopted as a text-book. All the profits of sale will be left to the translator, but the selling price of each work will be settled beforehand in communication with the translator, and in consideration of the cost of production.

A. W. CROFT, *Director of Public Instruction.*
Dated Calcutta, the 1st June. 1881.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

For the relief of Soldiers who have been disabled and of the families of those who have died during the War in Afghanistan.

Amount already advertised				Rs. 42,926.	3 o
Baboo Gobindchunder Dutt			...	5o o	o
Per. A. A. Wace Esquire. Deputy Commissioner, Darjiling.					
		Rs.	A	P.	
R. M. Waller Esq.	...	1o	o	o	
Mr. George Clark	..	1o	o	o	
Lt. H. I. Harman	...	1o	o	o	
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„ J. A. Crommelin	..	1o	o	o	
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„ A. B. L Webb	...	5	o	o	
„ G. W. Christison	...	25	o	o	
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„ H. Curry	...	5	o	o	
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„ W. Ringwood	..	5	o	o	
4 Subscriptions under 5 Rs, each aggregating	...	11	o	o	
		176	o	o	
Less charges for money order Commissioner	...	1	4	o	174 12 o
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Baboo Chunderbhusan Chakerbutty, Deputy Magistrate ...		5	o	o	
13 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each aggregatipg	..	16	o	o	
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Per F. M. Halliday Esq., Commissioner, Patna Division.					
Maharajah of Durbangah	...	2oooo	o	o	
Ditto Bettiah	..	2oooo	o	o	
Ditto Hutwah	...	2oooo	o	o	
Ditto Domraon	...	2ooo	o	o	
Syad Wilaet Ali Khan, C. I. E.,		5ooo	o	o	
Additional Subscriptions Collected by the Maharajah of Bettiah		2391	11	o	
Do by Syad Wilaet Ali C.I.E.		4369	13	o	
		73,761	8	o	
Less on account of stamp	...	o	2	o	73761 6 o
				Rs.	116,933 1 o

Calcutta, 14th June 1881. H. W. I. WOOD, *Hony. Treasurer.*

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 21st June 1881, *at 4 p. m.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the Officiating Chairman's nomination of Mr. H. A. Muller as Superintendent of the Entally Workshops.

2. To confirm the Officiating Chairman's nomination of Baboo Nobogopal Mitter to act for Mr. Shircore.

3. To confirm generally the proceedings of the Town Council, at Meetings held on the 14th and 26th May and 4th June.

4. To consider the reply from the Government of Bengal on the application for a grant from the surplus of the old Fire Brigade Fund to meet the deficiency in the receipts on fees on Jute Warehouse for the year 1880-81.

5. To consider the regulations made under Section 24 of the Tramways Act.

6. Vital statistics for the month of April.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 16th July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said court made in the suit No. 503 of 1879 (wherein Gopaul Chunder Chatterjee is plaintiff and Toritabhoosun Bannerjee is defendant) and dated the 12th of February 1880.

All that undivided one equal fourth part or share, the whole into 4 equal parts being considered as divided and also an undivided one equal third part or share of another equal fourth part or share, the latter of which is subject to the life interest of Sreemutty Anundomoyee Dabee and Bindubasinee Dabee under the decree made in suit No. 503 of 1877 [wherein Toritabhoosun Bannerjee is plaintiff and Taraprosonn Bannerjee and others are defendants] and dated the twenty-first day of July 1880 of and in the following properties namely.

Lot 1. The piece of Ryotee land called Kolabagan and situate at and being No. 23 Machooabazar Street in Calcutta containing by estimation 1 Biggah 12 Cottahs and 11 Chittacks be the same a little more or less and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the north by Machooabazar Street, on the south by a blind Lane on the east by the Ryottee land of Bisswanath Bysack and others, and on the west by the Ryottee land of Gopaul Chunder Bysack and others and partly by a tank.

Lot 2. The piece of tenanted land or ground containing by estimation 1 Biggah 10 Cottahs be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 10 in Sitaram Ghose's Street, Mirzapore in the town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north partly by the public street called the said Sittaram Ghose's Street and partly by the dwelling house of Nursing Chunder Ghose, on the south by the family dwelling house of Pearymohun Dass, on the east partly by a blind Lane and partly by the dwelling house of Shama Churn Goopto and others and on the west by Sittaram Ghose's Street.

Lot 3. The two storied brick built messuage, tenement or joint family dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation 16 Cottahs of land be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 19 Sittaram Ghose's Street in the town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the north by the house and premises of Kartic Chunder Mitter, on the south partly by house and premises of Obhoy Churn Ghose and partly by house of Haran Chunder Ghose, on the east by the dwelling house of Shama Churn Sen, and on the west partly by the public Street called Sittaram Ghose's Street and partly by the tenanted house of Bholanath Nauth.

The sale of the last mentioned premises is subject to the right of Sreemutty Rasmoney Dabee under the said decree in the said suit No. 503 of 1877 to have suitable apartments provided for her residence during her life time.

The affidavit of documents of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar and also at the office of Messrs. Mookerjee and Deb the plaintiffs' attorneys on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

MOOKERJEE AND DEB,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
Calcutta High Court,
Original Jurisdiction.
The 9th June 1881.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Notice.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 394 of 1880 [wherein Dheen Mahomed Khan of No. 9 Tarra Chund Dutt's Street in the Town of Calcutta Silk Merchant is Plaintiff and Ghur Bhuru Bhuru Bhugut of Pucha Gully, Burro Bazar in the said Town of Calcutta, Grain Merchant the only son heir and legal representative of his Lutchmon Bhugut, late of same place Grain Merchant deceased] the creditors of the said Lutchmon Bhugut, who died on or about the month of September 1879, are on or before Saturday the 6th August next to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court in its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Wilson, in the Court House, on Saturday the 20th August next at 11 of the Clock in the fore noon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

WHEELER AND SOWTON, Plaintiffs Attorneys. } R. BELCHAMBERS. Registrar.

Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 9th May 1881.

THE CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE,
OVERLAND EDITION.

Published on the night of despatch of the Overland Mail via Bombay and Brindisi.

Each Paper contains the greater part of the Indian News and original matter of six issues of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and is published on the night of the despatch, from Lahore, of the weekly Mail for Europe *via* Brindisi. The Overland Edition also contains the latest news telegraphed from every part of India on the day of Publication.

The unexpected demand for this Edition, (which was at first published at the request of a few Punjab Subscribers going on leave) has induced the Proprietors to GREATLY ENLARGE AND IMPROVE IT. It will be published in the new shape from 25th June 1881.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION *including postage*:

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12 months	...	Rs. 24 0 0	...	Rs. 36 0 0
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THE CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE.,
WEEKLY EDITION.

Containing all the Editorial, Notes, Leading Articles Telegrams, Extracts and news of the week.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

Will be published from 1st July 1881.

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Specimen copies of the above Editions, and of the DAILY EDITION, will be sent on application to the Manager, *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, Punjab.

THE GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY.

The Maharajas, Rajas, Zemindars, and the public are respectfully invited to secure from this Nursery any number of the best various fruit grafts available in the country. To prevent disappointment, early applications are solicited.

Several kinds of the best roses, orchids, colinses, crotons, caledíums, and other ornamental plants are also available, but, in a limited number, this year.

Price-list sent on application with half-anna postage, unpaid letters not accepted.

Russapaglah, Via Tallygunge. } NOOROODDEEN KHAN, Proprietor G. R. Nursery.

Notice.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

The following valuable law books originally published by the undersigned being now out of print, many persons have requested him to reprint them. But the publisher is not at present in a position to do so. Should any gentleman wish to reprint any of these books, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

1.—Sutherland's Duttaka Mimansa and Duttaka Chundrika the greatest authorities in Hindu Law of Adoption in all the Schools by K. K. Ghose, Senior Government Pleader, High Court.
2.—Colebrookes translation of Daya Bhaga the paramount authorities in Hindu Law of Bengal School by G. Turkalankar.
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Date 2nd June 1881

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